

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KISHANGARH STATE

FOR THE

SAMBAT YEAR 1960.

(ENDING JULY 1904.)



AJMER:

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1904.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. His Highness the Maharajah left the Imperial Cadet Corps in January 1904, and was married to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.
2. Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jaipur, Alwar, and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura paid their visits to Kishangarh in connection with the wedding festivities.
3. Mr. H. Wilkinson, i. c. s., has been appointed Tutor to His Highness for a period of two years.
4. The Coronation Silver Medals were given to Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, c. i. e., Diwan, and His Highness' uncle Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singhji.
5. Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singhji of Karkeri died in August 1903. He has been succeeded by his son, Yag Narain Singhji, a boy of seven years of age, and the estate has been taken under management.
6. The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred upon Thakur Bharat Singhji, a Member of Council in recognition of his long and meritorious services.
7. Judicial stamps have been introduced into the *Rajwin* estates of Karkeri and Dhasuk.
8. It is contemplated to commence giving His Highness, administrative training along with his regular studies.
9. The monsoon was weak, but the rains were timely. The rainfall was below the average but the *kharif* was saved by the rains in the middle of September. The cotton crop suffered from a pest. The *rabi* was restricted in area but the outturn was good on account of abnormal rains in the first week of March which made good the damage caused by frost and the absence of *cristinas* rains.
10. Survey operations are in progress in the Central District. Remissions have had to be made in the assessment in the Kishangarh Tehsil on account of the failure of water in wells.
11. The Patel Patwari reform scheme has been steadily progressing, although it has met with resistance from *Jagirdars* of two Parganas.
12. The voluntary commutation of service for cash payment by a few of the *Jagirdars* met with resistance from some of the turbulent nobles who got up an agitation and tried to spread disaffection among the people. Two of the ring-leaders have been punished with confiscation of a portion of their *jagirs*.

13. The general question of exaction of service is under consideration. It is contemplated to fix a moderate scale of penalties for default, subject to a maximum of a portion of the income of each *Jagir*, commutation being still voluntary.

14. The Court of Wards is doing its work satisfactorily and its scope is steadily expanding.

15. There are now three pupils at the Mayo College as against one of the last year ; and two more pupils, *viz.*, Maharaj Yag Narain Singhji of Karkeri and the Thakur of Kathoda are soon to join.

16. The Police and the Civil and Criminal Courts continue to work satisfactorily and with despatch.

17. Arrangements are in progress for sending a pupil from the Kishangarh School to the Madras School of Arts for learning the improved art of weaving by the fly-shuttle loom in view of introducing the industry in the Jail and among the local weavers.

18. There are three Municipal towns as against two of the last year.

19. It is contemplated to utilize the steam power in the Spinning Mills for lighting the city by electricity.

20. A regulation has been brought into force by the Municipal Board for the supervision of the quality and preparation of country drugs and medicines sold by *Attârs*, and a Committee of native physicians and *attârs* (medicine-vendors) has been appointed for the purpose and has so far worked very successfully.

21. The local industries continue to be watched and encouraged by the Board. The bark tannery has been suspended, but steps are being taken to start chrome tanning by getting local men sent to Madras for training in that art.

22. The improvement in the quality of cotton by selection of seed has been very perceptible and general. It is contemplated to try tree cotton seeds.

23. The scheme for the improvement of agricultural stock by distribution of imported and home-bred Nagori bulls continues to bear good results.

24. Sawing Machinery is needed for expansion of the marble quarries in competition with Italian marble. The marble quarries have not expanded to any perceptible extent. This is due to excessive rates of railway freight and to want of Sawing Machinery, and this is now under the consideration of the Darbar in connection with a scheme for the organised working of the quarries.

25. The organised efforts made for development of the roofing slab quarries have proved very successful, and greatly stimulated the demand both in Rajputana and outside.

26. Donkey and mule-breeding are making but slow progress.

27. With the clearance of old stocks and establishment of direct communication with continental Austrian firms, the trade and manufacture of garnets have both been re-stimulated.

28. The Mica quarries in Sarwar have been examined by a Government Geologist and found to be rich enough to be worked as a commercial and lucrative concern. Local men have been sent to be practically trained at the Nellore Mica Mines in Madras.

29. Eri silk culture has been revived at the agricultural farm in connection with the old scheme that had to be suspended during the famine of 1901.

30. Financial arrangements are in train for adding a Weaving department to the Cotton Spinning Mills.

31. The failure of the cotton crop has again told on the prospects of the Cotton Spinning and Ginning mills and presses.

32. Another Soap factory has been started.

33. Development of trade in stone-lime has been to a large extent frustrated for want of co-operation of the East India Railway in the matter of adjustment of freight for long distances.

34. Agricultural Banks are working fairly well. They are financed either by local *Bohras* or by a Syndicate called the "*Karsani Nidhi*," which in its turn is helped by State Industrial Banks; the loans to cultivators being for purely agricultural purposes and on the joint responsibility of the members and being further realisable as land revenue.

35. The State Industrial Bank continues to do useful work in helping old and declining industries and encouraging new industrial and agricultural ventures.

36. The Forest Department continues to work satisfactorily. The forest area has increased from 26,120 to 29,440 acres, of which a little below ten per cent. belongs to *Jagirdars* and remains their property, having been taken under State supervision to prevent reckless waste.

37. Ensilage experiments were repeated. Grass was largely and expeditiously cut by grass Mowing Machines which promise to become popular for *Karbi* cutting.

38. A *Bir* near the capital is contemplated to be set aside for horse-breeding operations.

39. The Forester, trained at the Allahabad Grass Farm, has returned and been put in charge of the grass *bir* and agricultural farms.

40. The Agricultural Farms at Tehsil Head-quarters and those attached to Schools are supervised by the Forest Superintendent. Various kinds of manures and seeds are being tried. Bone-ash manure has been repeatedly found to be of great value and unobjectionable from a religious point of view.

41. An Aer-Motor (wind-mill) for irrigation from wells has been ordered as an experimental measure, a small one made locally having worked fairly well.

42. Various experiments for preservation of grass and fodder for a long time have been repeated with good practical results; of these *moorand* clay roofing and gradual substitution of *Khakla* (chaff) for hay have proved the most useful for provision against fodder famine.

43. The Public Works expenditure amounted to Rs. 74,099, half of which was spent on irrigation works.

44. The total income (normal and abnormal) was Rs. 6,36,422 and expenditure, Rs. 7,12,742, which was inclusive of the cost of His Highness' wedding and the instalment in repayment of the Government loan. The investments amount to Rs. 4,26,433.

45. The Medical Department and Vaccination under the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Onkar Singh, is working satisfactorily. A small local fund dispensary has been opened at Rupnagar. There are thus three general dispensaries and a Female Dispensary.

46. Wards for respectable and Pardah patients with comfortable accommodation are under construction. The system of supply of medicine chests to villages and that of itenerary visits of Hospital and Veterinary Assistants have been kept up.

47. The Dai class has been broken up for insufficiency of clerical training and arrangements made for sending Dai stipendiaries to the Dai class at Ajmer or Jaipur.

48. Arrangements are in force for sending cases of rabid dog-bite to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and for supply of the various serums from it, as also for supply of plague serum from Bombay for inoculation in case of need.

49. It is contemplated to form a class of Raj Vaidyas and Hakims for clerical and general physiological and hygienic training under the Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital.

50. There are 31 State Schools against 14 of the last year and 13 of the year preceding it. Out of the 31 Schools as many as 13 are in *Jagiri* and alienated villages which are now made to fully participate in the benefit of the spread of education as in *Khalsa*, and education cess is levied in *Jagiri* and alienated lands alike.

51. The High School and the Boarding Houses are doing well. The Rajput Boarding religious instruction on *Sanatan* or orthodox principles has been introduced by Hindus, and the religious text books compiled by *Sanatan Dharm-Sabha* and the Central Hindu College have been found to be popular and suitable.

52. Agricultural Farms have been attached to Tehsili Schools for agricultural instruction.

53. It is to be regretted that the question of conversion of the currency has again had to be put off as there was again no improvement in currency owing to the failure of cotton and other valuable crops which are principal articles of export.

54. The Abkari is worked on the Central Distillery system and continues to improve under departmental management both as regards efficiency and financial results. It is expected that it will take another two or three years to recover its lost ground.

55. Economy and improvement in discipline have been kept in view without making any radical change in the system.

56. A summary of the Geological Survey of the State has been made with results which are of important nature from a scientific as well as economic point of view. Good Mica has been found and some of the minerals discovered are very rare and valuable. The Darbar are now desirous of having a regular and elaborate Geological survey made from an economic point of view.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1960, ending July 1904.

I.—GENERAL.

1. His Highness the Maharajah was in the Cadet Corps till the 20th of January 1904 when he returned and left the Corps for good.
2. He was married to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur on the 9th February 1904.
3. His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, and the Raja Dhiraj of Shapura joined the wedding festivities at Kishangarh before the marriage.
4. In connection with the same festivities, His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur paid a visit to Kishangarh after the return of the wedding party from Udaipur.
5. His Highness the Maharajah of Kishangarh paid two visits to Alwar.
6. Mr. K. L. Paonasker, Tutor to H. H., was appointed to a Professorship in the Mayo College in connection with the re-organisation of the Chiefs' College, and his place as tutor was taken by Mr. Ram Nath Ratnoo, who was formerly Head Master of the Nobles' School, Jaipur, and was latterly Naib-Dewan and Chief Judge at Idar. Mr. Ram Nath was, however, relieved of his duties on the 1st of May 1904, by Mr. H. W. Wilkinson, i. c. s., whose services have been lent for the purpose, for a period of two years.
7. His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar paid a visit to Kishangarh on his return from Abu.
8. His Highness the Maharajah received a Coronation Gold Medal at Meerut through the Cadet Corps Officers.
9. Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singhji and Rao Bahadur Syam Sunder Lalji, c.i.e., received Silver Coronation Medals, which were delivered to them by the Resident at a Darbar held for the purpose.
10. His Highness' elder uncle Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singhji died at Karkeri on the 1st October 1903, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaj Yag Narain Singhji, who is in his eighth year. The minor and his estate have been taken under the Court of Wards, and arrangements have been made for the proper management of the *Thikana* and for the liquidation of its debts.
11. The education of Yag Narain Singhji is at present in the hands of a Brahman from Muttra, who was appointed by the late Maharaj Jawan Singhji a few months before his death.
12. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on Thakur Bharat Singhji, a Member of Council, on the 1st January 1904, in recognition of his long and meritorious services.
13. It is contemplated to give His Highness the Maharajah, administrative training along with his regular studies.

II.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

Season and Crops.

1. The rainfall was rather below the average, the total being 17 inches against an average of 20 inches. The monsoon broke out in the last week of June. The rains were timely and distributed over the whole of July and the first 11 days of August, after which there was a long break which lasted till the beginning of the second week of September, when fortunately there were heavy showers of rain aggregating about 2 inches, which saved the standing *kharif* and the grass and helped the *rabi* sowings.

2. There were no *christinas* rains, but the abnormal rains that fell in the first week of March proved very beneficial to the otherwise withering crops.

3. The *kharif* grain crops were good, but the outturn of the cotton, the most important of the valuable *kharif* crops, was unfortunately again bad, the pods having been in great part destroyed by a pest.

4. The *rabi* grain crops were slightly touched up with frost in January, but the damage thus caused was made good by the rains that fell in March.

5. Locusts in November, and hailstorms in March caused damage in varying degrees in isolated localities.

6. The growth of grass was good on the whole, and so was storage of fodder, both by the public and the Darbar.

Revenue, Survey, and Cash Assessment.

7. The Superintendent of Survey reports that survey operations have been going on steadily. Survey is in progress in the Kishangarh and Bandersindri Parganas. The Sirgaon and Barna Tehsils have been completed. The survey and the preparation of *Khasrâs* and *Khâtâs* of the Barnâ Tehsil are now approaching completion. The settlement of these Tehsils has, however, not yet been taken in hand.

8. In the Kasbâ Tehsil, remissions had to be made in the assessments of well lands in Sátolao, Dhâni and the Kasbâ Kishangarh, where the failure of water in wells, resulted in a further shrinkage of the area irrigated by them.

Patels and Patwaris.

9. The reform that was initiated last year has been steadily progressing, although it has met with resistance from the *Jagirdars* of one or two Parganas.

Buxi Jagir.

10. Five *Jagirdars*, including Panderwara, a first class Noble of the "Nau" class, holding in the aggregate 14½ horse *jagir*, have on their own initiation commuted their mounted service for payment of a portion of their progressive revenue. These, together with the ten *Jagirdars*, holding in the aggregate 14 horse *jagir*, who accepted commutation in the preceding year, make up a total of 15 *jagirs* worth 28½ horse units.

11. The measure is one which is repugnant to some of the turbulent Nobles who have resented even such voluntary commutations. They got up an agitation, coerced the *Jagirdars* to join, on pain of social ex-communication and tried to spread disaffection among the people. They were reprimanded and ordered to disperse. Some two or three of them have had to be punished with confiscation of a portion of their *jagirs*, on their persisting in their contumacious behaviour.

12. The general question of the exaction of service and penalties for default is now under consideration. It is contemplated to fix a very moderate scale of penalties for default, the total amount of such penalty or absentee charges in a year being further subject to a maximum of a moiety of the actual income of each estate as a further security against hardship; commutation being still left to be voluntary.

13. During the year there were 15 deaths among the *Jagirdars*, of whom two were *Tazimdar*s; of these, nine were succeeded by their real sons, whilst in the remaining cases, adoption was sanctioned of approved claimants from amongst the kinsmen within the prescribed limit of six generations.

14. Efforts continue to be made to ameliorate the condition of poor *Jagirdars* and help them out of their difficulties by procuring them loans on favourable terms by means of letters of assurance.

The Feudatories.

15. Arrangements were made by the Darbar last year for the liquidation of the debts of the Maharaj of Fatehgarh by obtaining a loan from Seth Nemi Chand at a moderate rate of interest. The instalments due to the Seth have so far been regularly paid by Fatehgarh.

16. Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singhji of Karkeri died in August 1903. His son Yag Narain Singhji, a boy of seven years of age, has been recognised as his successor, and the estate has been taken under management. Arrangements are in progress for sending the young Maharaj to the Mayo College.

17. State judicial stamps have been introduced in the *Rajwin Thikanas* of Karkeri and Dhasuk on the same principle as that previously observed in dealing with Fatehgarh, in as much as both of them have the same status as Fatehgarh in the matter of observances and privileges.

18. Maharaj Man Singhji of Fatehgarh has to perform 1½ months' service every year, and in that connection attended on two occasions during the year. The incumbents of the other two *Rajwin Thikanas* (Karkeri and Dhasuk) have also to render similar services, but as they have lived at the capital all the year round, there has been no need to formally call upon them for the performance of the prescribed 1½ months' service.

Court of Wards.

19. There were 60 *Jagirdar* wards owning estates, representing 119½ horse unit *jagirs* at the beginning of the year. During the year 15 *Jagirdars*, with 22½ horse *jagir*, came under management, while 4 *Jagirdars*, with 2½ horse *jagir*, were released from management, thus leaving at the close of the year 71 wards, with 139½ horse *jagir*, besides the estate of the *Rajwin Thikana* of Karkeri.

20. Among the more important wards may be mentioned, Maharaj Yag Narain Singhji of Karkeri, the Thakurs of Naraina, Bhamolao and Chauslu of the first nine class, and the *Tazimi* Thakurs of Bhadun, Singla, Jharol, Narwar, Hingtara and Kathoda.

21. The Thakurs of Jharol, and a son of Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji of Raghunathpura have been sent to the Mayo College, which has now three Kishangarh pupils. Arrangements are in train for sending two more pupils, *viz.*, the young Maharaj of Karkeri and the Thakur of Kathoda.

III.—PROTECTION.

Police.

1. There has been no serious or organised crime and the Police continues to work satisfactorily.

2. The Police arrangements of the *Thikanas* Fatehgarh and Karkeri are in need of reform and are being looked to.

3. The usual Police statement is appended, *vide* Appendix B.

Criminal Tribes.

4. The Baories and Minas had this year a larger area under cultivation than in the preceding year. There was, however, a general complaint of further failure of water in wells. Those in need were helped with bullocks and *takavi* as usual.

The system of identification of criminals by finger impression is working satisfactorily.

Jail.

6. The Jail is in good condition. A statement showing the Jail population is appended, *vide* Appendix C.

7. It is contemplated to send a pupil from the Kishangarh School to the Madras School of Arts to be trained in the improved art of weaving with the fly-shuttle hand loom in view of introducing the industry in the Jail as an improvement on the fly-shuttle loom that was made locally and has been in use for some time now.

8. The total earnings and diet expenses of the prisoners amount to Rs. 1,516 and Rs. 1,534 respectively which work out to $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per unit, each.

Civil and Criminal Courts.

9. The total number of Civil cases instituted during the year was 11,406 against 9,910 of the previous year. The value of the former was Rs. 4,97,090 against Rs. 5,01,764 of the previous year.

10. The number of Criminal cases was 1,585 against 1,475 of the previous year.

11. The Courts continue to work with despatch, 82 and 84 per cent. of the Civil and Criminal cases having been disposed of during the year.

12. The Courts of the *Thikanas* are slowly improving.

13. The statements of the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts are given in the Appendices D. and E.

IV.—MUNICIPAL.

1. There are now three Municipal towns against two of the last year.

2. The Conservancy arrangements in the towns have been improved, and greater strictness is exercised in keeping houses and private streets and deserted houses clean as a protection against the advent of plague.

3. Lighting, slaughter houses and meat market arrangements are satisfactory. It is contemplated to have electric lighting at Kishangarh by utilising the steam power of the Spinning mills.

4. The scheme for the supervision of the country drugs and medicines sold by the native drug-vendors and *attârs*, that had been long called for and contemplated, has been put into force by the Municipal Board, and a Committee of native physicians and *attârs* has been appointed to keep a watch over the supply of medicines, and to see that the preparations are of the standard quality and free from adulteration.

V.—LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

1. The Local Industries continue to be sympathetically watched and encouraged by the Board.

2. The old Industry of hand-paper-making has to do up-hill work in contending against machinery, especially as regards cheap brittle paper suitable for ordinary use. For durable and superior stuff for preservation as documents and accounts and even to a certain extent for use in offices, the local manufacturers have maintained their ground.

3. The red cloth and chintz dyers are thriving, and so is the thread work of Chunries (scarves) which continues to expand and give employment to women and children of the lower middle classes and to those not used to out-door or hard work.

4. Work on the Tannery has been suspended on account of a persistent fall in the price of bark tanned leather in the European markets. Arrangements are in progress, in view of reviving the industry, for sending a pupil and an artisan to the Madras School of Arts for training in the art of chrome tanning which is reported to be an improvement on the bark tanning, both as regards the cost of manufacture and the quality of the leather turned out.

5. The Carpet factory too has been suspended owing to a glut in the American markets which used to patronise it.

6. Country Lace factories, of which there is quite a large number, started under the auspices of the Board during the last few years, are flourishing.

7. The Khas fancy ware manufacture shows slow signs of improvement.

The Garnet Lapidaries work, which had fallen off during the last two years on account of a glut in the European continental markets, has again revived, and now that there is again a brisk demand, is expected to recover its lost ground.

8. Efforts have been made to introduce this industry among the women of the lower middle classes of the Mohamedans at the Capital.

VI.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. The rainfall was below the average. The *kharif* crops were good, but cotton the most valuable crop, was unfortunately again bad. The *rabi* outturn was 10 annas in the rupee, but the acreage was less than usual.

2. The Caraway-seed cultivation continues to expand from year to year. The outturn was, however, below the average on account of a certain pest, which has been referred to the Government Agricultural Chemist for advice.

3. The quality of cotton continues slowly but steadily to improve, as the people, the cultivators and their financiers alike have learnt the value of the selection of the seed. It is contemplated to try tree cotton seeds.

4. The scheme for the improvement of the agricultural stock that has been in force for several years now, is showing good results brought about by the distribution of imported and home bred bulls all over the State for breeding purposes.

5. The Cattle fair at Rupnagar was held in August as usual. The total number of cattle sold was more than that of last year and fetched Rs. 24,378 against Rs. 20,595 of the last year.

6. The development of the pink and white marble quarries has not been satisfactory, the colony of quarry-men imported from outside having returned home after a short stay. It is to be regretted that the authorities of the All India Victoria Memorial at Calcutta have not seen their way to make full use of the Indian Marble instead of the imported one.

7. The development of the roofing slab quarries at Silora has been very satisfactory. The sphere of the demand for such stones has now extended even to places outside Rājputana, and the supply although it is steadily on the increase, cannot meet the demand. A colony of quarry-men imported from some distant quarries, did not take root.

8. The efforts made for the improvement of the breed of donkeys are showing but slow results.

9. Of the two Cyprian donkey stallions, one has been lent to the Darbar of Idar for breeding purposes. Mule breeding is far from popular among the people, and it is only when, in the course of time, people come to see that the mules have actually fetched prices which are higher than those of ordinary horses and ponies, that their prejudice will be overcome. There are now five mule foals, which are all in good condition.

10. The work of garnet quarries has again been resumed. The garnet stocks are being gradually sold off, and the revival of the trade is giving useful and lucrative work alike to menial agriculturists, lapidaries, merchants and Bohras.

11. The Mica quarries that were started as a prospecting experiment in the Sarwar District under the guidance of the Government Geologist who

was kindly lent to the Darbar by the Geological Department of the Government of India, were found to be rich enough both as regards quantity and quality, to be worked on a commercial scale. A pupil is accordingly to be sent to the Madras Presidency to study the art of Mica mining on the spot at the Mica Mines in Nellore in view of eventually starting work on the local quarries.

12. In the Aluminium factory, experiments are being made in soldering which has so far not been satisfactorily accomplished anywhere.

13. Rosa oil distillation was made only at Kishangarh, but that too was on a limited scale, as the deficiency of rainfall had rendered the Rosa grass too dry for remunerative distillation.

14. The salt-petre works have been conducted by petty contractors. Arrangements are in progress for getting big firms of salt-petre manufacturers from the United Provinces to undertake the working of the factories on a larger scale.

15. Eri silk culture has again been recommenced at the Raj Agricultural Farm at Kishangarh. It is hoped that the industry will not have to be given up for want of castor leaves. Experiments are being made to feed the worms on leaves of various trees of indigenous growth. The idea is to popularise Eri-silk culture as a supplementary occupation among cultivators, side by side with the grafting of Zujibus trees planted along the banks of water-channels, to ensure facility of irrigation and watch.

VII.—TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

1. The Cotton Spinning Mills have had to work under unfavourable circumstances owing to an abnormal rise in the price of cotton, and a poor local harvest. The profits came to a little above 5 per cent. of the capital. Negotiations are still in progress for financial arrangements for addition of the Weaving Department. The Mills are a source of comparatively a large sum of revenue to the Darbar in the shape of royalty and dividend, which put together amount to between thirty and forty thousand rupees a year. The Darbar have therefore special interest in the enlargement of the mills and are accordingly anxious to see that the negotiation for a loan for the purpose are brought to a successful issue as soon as possible.

2. Trade in garnets is now reviving, and it is hoped that it may, ere long regain its lost ground, as direct communication has now been established with European firms.

3. The export of cotton was considerably below the normal, as the cotton crop was damaged by a pest. Ghee, oil, caraway-seed, paper, tanned leather, chintz, red cloth, cheap embroidered scarves, country lace (Gota), stones, and soap were the principal exports, while the chief articles of import were oil-seeds and cotton (for the mills).

4. The Cotton Ginning presses have done but little work owing to the failure of the cotton crop.

5. Another Soap factory has been started at Kishangarh. It makes country soap of a superior kind which is made use of in the manufacture of chintz and of woollen *Namdas* and *Ghoogies*. The trade in chintz, red cloth and embroidered scarves has been brisk and continues to increase.

6. The stone-lime works have not developed as fast as was expected, as the efforts that were made to make the outturn easily accessible to the public abroad, have been frustrated by the East Indian Railway refusing to co-operate with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by granting concessions in freight for long distances. It is, however, hoped that the Railways will eventually see that such concessions will be of mutual benefit.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

1. There are 24 agricultural and village banks, which have transactions with 421 agriculturists as against 412 of the last year, and 341 of the year before.

2. Of these banks four are financed by local money-lenders or Bohras, who have undertaken to lend on the security of the whole village community at 6 per cent. in three, and 9 per cent. in the other.

3. The remaining 20 banks are financed at $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest by a Syndicate at the capital which is called the *Karsani Nidhi*, the capital of which is at present Rs. 7,247-3-3, of which a certain portion is the saving of a charitable fund and the rest is owned by a company called the *Krishi Bank*, which was formed several years ago as a commercial enterprise in the Diamond Jubilee year and registered as a company with limited liabilities for the improvement of cultivation and extension of irrigation by construction of irrigation works, both in *Khalsa* and *Jagir*, and which built among others the Jubilee Sagar Tank.

4. The Syndicate (*Karsani Nidhi*) is now the fountain head which feeds the Village Communal or Panchayet Banks, except in cases where local money-lenders undertake to finance them on lower rates of interest. The Village Communal Banks charge from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum on advances they themselves make, taking care that only individuals of approved character are helped.

5. The loans thus advanced by the village Bohras or by the Syndicate, as the case may be, are recoverable as land revenue with the help of the local revenue officials.

6. The Syndicate is in its turn helped by the State Industrial Bank, which also keeps in deposit the Syndicate's surplus fund, the interest on deposits and advances being calculated alike at 6 per cent. per annum.

7. The Syndicate has further the option of obtaining loans from the Darbar on approved security at the same rate of interest as that charged by the Industrial Bank.

8. The Syndicate has at present a surplus amounting to Rs. 2,600 in deposit with the Industrial Bank.

9. The Village Banks are also meant to be used as Saving Banks, but hardly any deposits have yet been made in them by the cultivators.

10. The State Industrial Bank at the capital continues to do very useful work in helping old declining industries and encouraging new ventures both by direct advances and by indirectly leading to a reduction in the rate of interest by competition.

X.—FORESTS.

1. The Forests are under the Forest Superintendent, Pandit Ram Narayan, who is a trained Dehra Dun Forest Rarger.

2. The total income of the Forest Department is Rs 24,432, which is principally derived from the sale of wood, hay and lac, from grazing, and from the sale of pods of trees of the Accacia Genus for use as fodder and of the bark of Cacia as a tanning material.

3. There were 26,120 acres under Forest preservation at the beginning of the year; 3,520 acres were added, and 320 acres were excluded during the year, leaving a total Forest area of 29,440 acres. 2,560 of the acres added, were *jagir* and other alienated lands which have been brought under State supervision in view of preventing reckless waste and promoting preservation and natural production without prejudicing the proprietors' rights.

4. Ensilage experiments were made during the rainy weather, but when the silos were opened in the hot weather, the grass was found to have been spoilt and rendered unfit for use by sour ferventilation. Experiments on a larger scale and with the benefit of the training that one of the Foresters has received at the Allahabad Grass Farm, will be repeated next year.

5. The grass-cutting machine drawn by bullocks was used for cutting grass in Arain, Akorea, Lamba and Kishangarh *Birs* with satisfactory results. Arrangement has been made for purchasing another machine so as to cut all the grass in time and make the machines available to the public for mowing of Jawar stalks (*Karbi*) on payment of a small fee of four annas a bigha.

6. Encouragement was given to the use of the Accacia pod as fodder for miltch cattle in view of increasing its scope and thereby raising its price.

7. The seeds of the *Nim* fruit were collected for extraction of oil which is found to be remunerative.

8. The measures taken for the improvement of the breed of cattle include importation of a few more Nagori bulls and cows, and the prohibition of the use of inferior bulls as Brahmani or sacred bulls or for breeding purposes. The results are prominently visible in the superior shape and size of the young stock all over the State.

9. It is in contemplation to start horse-breeding and to set aside the new *Bir* near Kishangarh for this purpose. A few mares from the State stables have been already set aside for the purpose.

10. The Forest *Girdawar*, Nawal Singh Rajput, who was sent to the Government Diary and Grass Farm at Allahabad for training, has now completed his course and returned home, and been put in charge of the Agricultural Farm.

11. Fires have been very uncommonly frequent and destructive to grass in the *Birs*.

12. The coronation and road-side trees are doing well.

13. The working of grafting on (*zizyphus*) plum trees was begun last year and having been found successful and remunerative, has been carried on this year on a more extensive scale.

The Agricultural Farms.

14. The Agricultural Farms tried naturalised hill wheat, which has the property of resisting frost. The crop was excellent. There was, however, no severe frost this year to resist.

15. Oats were also tried and found to thrive at the experimental farms at Kishangarh, Sarwar and Rupnagar.

16. The Madar cultivation was undertaken in view of raising a regular supply of bark fibre and floss, but the crop has so far not been a thriving one.

17. Arrangements have been made for the supply of a Wind Mill for irrigation for trial on the well in the Agricultural Farms at Kishangarh, the small Aer-Motor locally manufactured and worked to feed the fountain in the Gabharbag garden play ground having been found to be working fairly well. It is hoped that with a pair of bullocks, a farmer may with the help of an Aer-Motor be able to do the work of two pairs of bullocks.

18. The storage of grass, both by the State and the public, continues to engage the attention of the Darbar, and experiments are still being conducted in view of solving the question of preservation of grass for a long term of years without deterioration or need of periodical renewal. *Moorand* clay roofing experiments, which were tried last year and found successful for

small stacks of grass containing from 1,000 to 1,500 maunds each, have been repeated during the year under report, with similar results.

19. Chaff (*Kâklâ*) has been found to be considerably more durable and easier to stack than grass and *Karbi* and consequently the plan of, from time to time, replacing the grass by chaff seems to be the best solution of the problem of the preservation of fodder against famine.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS AND IRRIGATION.

1. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 74,099, out of which there was spent on.—

Construction of Irrigation Works	...	...	...	Rs. 27,787
Repairs	...	...	...	„ „ 9,385
New buildings—Guest House, Schools, Dispensaries, Palace, etc.	...	...	...	„ „ 16,342
Repairs of old buildings	...	...	...	„ „ 11,903
Road (repairs)	...	...	...	„ „ 2,612
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	„ „ 5,606

2. Among the more important works may be mentioned, (1) "*under irrigation*;" the Arnia and Supan tanks, the Ajgara Dam and wells, and (2) "*under the head Civil Buildings*," the Guest House, additions to the Phool Mahal and Zenana Palaces, the Assistant Surgeon's quarters, and the Village Schools and extension of the Boarding House.

XL.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The financial statements of the estimated and the actual income and expenditure for the Raj Sambat year 1960 and the estimate for the next year are given in the Appendices H, I and J.

The opening balance was	...	...	Rs.	6,82,318-6-9
Total income from all sources (normal and abnormal)	...	...	„	6,36,422-0-0
			Total	„ 13,18,740-6-9
Expenditure	...	...	„	7,12,742-6-6
Closing balance	...	...	„	6,05,998-0-3
The opening and closing balances both include an invested capital of	...	...	„	4,26,433-9-0

2. The land revenue collection amounted to Rs. 2,65,813 against an estimate of Rs. 2,85,066.

3. The third instalment of Rs. 40,000 of the Imperial Currency towards the repayment of the Imperial Government loan was duly paid on the 1st of April 1904, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,000 to be paid as the last instalment on 1st April 1905.

XII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical.

1. The General Hospital at Kishangarh is well-equipped with medicines and appliances. The Female Hospital Assistant attached to the *Zenana* Palace also attends the Female Hospital.

2. Two new wards for respectable patients on approved sanitary plans are being built by private subscriptions with State subsidy. These wards also provide comfortable accommodation for the families of the patients accompanying them.

3. A new Local Fund Dispensary has been opened on a small scale at Rupnagar by the Rupnagar Board, and it is contemplated to raise it to the status of a similar Dispensary at Sarwar as the local cess collections improve, as also to lay the nucleus of another Dispensary at Arain.

4. The improved system of registration of births and deaths that was adopted two years ago, has been extended to the rural population, and is working smoothly though there is still ample room for improvement in the rural returns, both as regards numbers and the accuracy of details.

5. There was no epidemic during the year.

medicines for ordinary ailments, has been maintained with growing popularity. The Village Communal Funds mostly bear the cost of these medicines and do so cheerfully.

7. Itinerary visits by Male and Female Hospital Assistants have also been kept up during the year.

8. The Vaccination operations are satisfactory, and are subjected to careful supervision by the Assistant Surgeon who is very popular with all classes.

9. The Dai (mid-wifery) class has not been attractive, and it has been found by experience that Kishangarh is too small a place for giving the Dai pupils efficient clinical training in the Hospital. It is therefore contemplated to give up the class, and in its place to send every year, a few women of the Dai caste as stipendiaries for training to the Ajmer or Jaipur Dai class.

10. The Veterinary Assistant has done his work fairly well, and has been out on his rounds as usual. There has, however, been no anthrax or any other epidemic during the year.

11. Arrangements have been made for keeping a regular supply of the Antivenine serum from the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, for inoculation in cases of snake-bite. The treatment has proved successful in the few cases in which it has been hitherto tried.

12. Provision has also been made for sending cases of rabid dog-bite to the Pasteur Institute in time for treatment. Cases that have hitherto been sent there, have been saved.

13. Arrangements have been made as a precautionary measure for supply of plague serum from Bombay whenever the need for it should arise.

14. The want of preliminary clinical training and of knowledge of general physiological and hygienic principles among native physicians has now come to be felt by the public. It is accordingly contemplated to form a class of Raj Vaidyas, Hakims and Jarrahas for necessary training at the General Hospital under the Assistant Surgeon, and it is gratifying to note that the Vaidyas and Hakims concerned have promised to cheerfully avail themselves of the proposed scheme.

15. In this connection, it may also be mentioned to their credit that the native drug-vendors, as well as the physicians, have given their hearty co-operation to the Municipal Regulation passed for ensuring the supply of wholesome drugs and preparations of the standard quality free from adulteration.

XIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. There are 31 State Schools against 14 of the last year and 13 of the year preceding it.
2. There were 17 new Schools opened during the year under report, of which 13 are in *Jagir*, including the feudatory *Thikana* of Fatehgarh and of His Highness' uncles, *viz.*, Karkeri and Dhasuk.
3. The education cess, which is to meet the increase in expenditure that this expansion of public education entails, is raised alike from the cultivators of *Khalsa* and alienated lands inclusive of the feudatory *Thikanas* of Fatehgarh and His Highness' uncles.
4. The total expenditure on Schools during the year under report, amounts to Rs.9,777 against Rs.4,101 and Rs.6,719 respectively of the preceding years. The amount provided for the next year is Rs.10,641.
5. The total number of students on the rolls is 1,157 (including 41 girls) against 634 of the last year.
6. The High School at the capital continues to teach up to the Middle Standard of Rajputana in Anglo-Vernacular and of the Allahabad University, in the Vernaculars.
7. The new Girls' School opened at the capital contains 41 girls, and is in a flourishing condition.
8. The introduction of religious and moral instruction on orthodox principles, has been found to be popular and attractive, and compilations made by the *Sanatan Dharm-Sabha* and Central Hindu College have been adopted as text books for Hindus.
9. The Boarding House at the capital is in a flourishing condition, and contains 88 boys (*Jagirdars*, *Rajwises* and Rajputs, Charans and Prohits) against 77 of the last year.
10. The system of scholarships instituted last year has been slightly expanded.
11. The result of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination has been very creditable, all the boys sent up having passed with credit, two of them gaining a distinction in Mathematics and Persian.
12. The results of the Vernacular examination of the Allahabad University have not been so successful, only two having passed out of eight sent up.
13. The Assistant Inspector visits all the Schools once a month.
14. There are 12 private schools besides primary *Patshalas*. There is also a Mission Girls' School at the capital.

15. Two passed students of the High School have been sent out for technical education and one to the Medical School at Agra, whilst two other Rajput boys have been sent out for training as farriers. Another passed student of the School, who carried on his higher studies at the Ajmer College, has joined the Assistant Surgeon's class in the Lahore Medical College.

16. Agricultural Farms have been opened at Head-quarters of Tehsils for agricultural instruction in Tehsili Schools.

XIV.—MINT.

1. The Mint has remained closed during the year for silver Choisania currency.

2. The Mint was used for gold coinage and also for coinage of pure silver (Barasania) rupees which are made for the purpose of ensuring a standard of purity in silver jewellery as a protection against silver-smith's fraud.

3. The Council regret that they were unable to carry into effect the contemplated conversion of the currency on account of the failure of the caraway and other crops, which form the chief articles of export, and are therefore principal factors in affecting the price of local rupees, the exchange value of which has unfortunately not shown much improvement over that of the last year.

4. The importance and urgency of the question has, however, never been lost sight of. No opportunity has been neglected for preparing the way to eventual conversion.

5. Meanwhile the Council have kept up their efforts to encourage the extension of substitution of the Imperial currency for the local.

6. The use of Imperial rupees is now permitted in remittances made to the public by the State Postal money orders as well as in the sale of cattle at Cattle Fairs. This is over and above the use of the Imperial rupees in the calculation of prices and assessment of duty in connection with the Abkari, the garnet and other mines, opium and other intoxicants, stone quarries, the mills and presses and other factories, and the trade in Madan-ganj and other markets of a similar nature, which serve as Free Ports for encouragement of trade.

XV.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

1. The Regulation for the sale of Bhang and other intoxicating drugs has been extended to all the Districts in the State.
2. The interstatal Opium Rules that were introduced last year have worked satisfactorily. The whole-sale opium importers were, however, in a few instances put to some inconvenience on account of the unnecessary delay that was caused by the officials of the places whence consignments of opium were to be brought into Kishangarh, refusing to let the merchants remove the consignments until the Parwana was sent them through the medium of the Political Officers. This was in contravention of the rules which authorised direct communication in such matters between the Customs Officers of the States concerned.
3. It is, however, hoped that as the rules become better known, such unnecessary delay will be avoided.

XVI.—ABKARI.

1. The Departmental management of the Abkari continues to show steady improvement, both as regards efficiency and financial results.
2. The revenue for the year under report was approximately Rs. 22,000 against Rs. 15,000 of the last year.
3. The comsumption of the material used for distillation is still below the quantity formerly consumed, and it will take another two or three years to put an effectual check on smuggling and illicit manufacture, and thereby to recover lost ground and bring the income to its full legitimate capacity.
4. Treacle and molasses are the only materials used for distillation instead of Mhowa, and recourse is had to the use of improved appliances for elimination of fusel oil and other deleterious by-products, so that the liquor distilled may be wholesome and of a comparatively superior quality.

XVII.—ARMY.

1. There has been no radical change in the system. Better discipline and economy based on the observations of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General have, however, been constantly kept in view; but even a moderate improvement like this has not failed to cause among the Rajput and Jagirdar classes, a certain amount of discontent as had been previously anticipated.

XVIII.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

1. By a special arrangement Babu Baidya Nath Saha, M. A., a Research Scholar in Geology was deputed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India, early in January, to make a preliminary Geological Survey of the State, after the completion of which he has submitted an elaborate report on the mineral resources of the State.

2. The following is a brief summary of his report:—

Scientific.—(i.) The rocks of the Kishangarh State are sub-divided into two series, *viz.*, gneiss and sedimentaries.

(ii.) The sedimentaries are confined to the lower half of the Kishangarh and the whole of the Sarwar districts; while the upper half of the Kishangarh district and Rupnagar are under the sedimentaries. The sedimentaries belong to the transition system.

(iii.) The intrusions into the sedimentaries are of the greatest scientific interest because of the igneous intrusions into them. The remarkable Elæelite Syenites are also found in these rocks. They bear the pink Sodolite that changes when exposed to sun-light. They also bear the mineral Cancrinite which is a new discovery in India. This Cancrinite bearing rock also contains an amount of Molybdenite which is considerably used for the manufacture of steel.

Economic.—(iv) The following minerals and rocks of economic value are to be found in the State:—

(1) Garnets; (2) Building stones—

(a) Marbles; (b) Roofing slabs of Silora; (c) Elæelite Syenite; (3) Mica, (4) Graphitic shale, useful as paint; (5) Iron; (6) Copper; (7) Aquamarine; (8) Chrysoberyl; (9) Flour-spar; (10) Molybdenite.

3. The method in which the garnet work is now carried on is considered by him as defective. According to his opinion, garnet is distributed evenly throughout the rock mines near Sarwar, and the scientific method of working it would be to blast out the whole rock and search for gems in them. In this way he says an almost unlimited supply of these gems can be obtained at a much less cost.

4. About the Silora stones he suggested the laying out of a small Tramway line from the quarry to the Railway Station in view of reducing the cost of the slabs to one-half, and thereby to extend its market.

5. Mica of very good quality and size can be obtained in the State, and arrangements are being made to open the quarries. All these Mica bearing pegmatites are intrusive in the gneiss and confined to the lower half of the Kishangarh district and the whole of the Sarwar district.

6. Aqua-Marine and Chrysoberyl are found associated with Mica in some of the Pegmatites near Sarwar.

7. Flour-spar is found in a vein near Barla. It is a very valuable mineral, and is used as a flux in the metallurgical works, *e.g.* in iron smelting and also for the manufacture of Hydrofluoric acid.

8. Fluor-spar is almost always associated with some metallic mineral, *e.g.* Galena, (Pbs.), but up to this time no metalliferous mineral has been found in the vein. It may be expected at angular depths.

9. *Graphitic Shales*.—Very good paint can be prepared out of this rock. It contains about 10 per cent. of graphite and is found in great abundance near the Kishangarh City.

10. Arrangements are being made for the prospecting of copper in the State that occurs in a vein as occupying gaps and fissures in a foreign rock.

11. The Deomugri copper vein appears to be the most promising of all and is being prospected.

12. *Marble quarries*.—Marble of very good quality is found in great abundance in the Rupnagar District.

13. The White Marble of Tonkra, Pink Marble of Narwar and Raghunathpura, the Dark-grey Marble of Gogarara and Jhak, and the Dead-black Marble of Sinodi are remarkable for the excellent polish they take.

14. The Director of the Geological Survey of India has also recommended these stones for the All India Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

15. The Director and Curator of the Geological Survey of India paid visits to the State during the year in connection with the Geological survey.

16. The Darbar are desirous of having a regular and elaborate survey by the Geological Department from an economic point of view.

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

General Agricultural Progress Statement giving Figures for the last 17 years.

Serial Number.	Sumbat.	Irrigated land in Bighas.	Dry land in Bighas	Wells.	Houses	Ploughs	Cattle.	Wells dug under new rules each year.	Total No. of new wells.	REMARKS.
1	1944	49,701	38,361	1,884	5,295	3,734	41,469	54	54	
2	1945	50,767	36,014	1,864	5,312	3,790	39,389	21	75	
3	1946	46,746	32,802	1,868	5,385	3,825	44,463	54	129	
4	1947	48,628	34,077	1,836	5,445	3,846	40,453	14	143	Scarcity and drought.
5	1948	21,578	11,728	1,525	4,197	2,689	28,616	16	159	Famine and drought.
6	1949	59,632	58,740	1,941	5,523	3,758	38,825	12	171	Good rainfall.
7	1950	68,611	53,789	2,243	6,219	4,255	50,034	5	176	
8	1951	66,113	38,992	2,249	6,278	4,268	57,186	2	178	Deficient rainfall.
9	1952	60,737	39,294	2,166	6,342	4,292	57,844	7	185	Ditto.
10	1953	71,849	54,226	2,216	6,420	4,351	58,553	9	194	Ditto.
11	1954	80,080	63,659	2,252	6,732	4,630	59,412	6	200	Ditto.
12	1955	41,818	33,975	1,865	5,936	3,953	52,822	12	212	Scarcity and drought.
13	1956	17,768	46,007	1,330	4,863	2,682	28,942	157	369	Famine.
14	1957	64,444	34,132	1,991	5,563	2,984	29,603	5	374	
15	1958	40,786	34,270	2,043	5,248	3,160	38,852	24	398	
16	1959	54,490	45,243	1,705	5,366	3,197	45,576	9	407	
17	1960	72,011	58,291	2,231	5,463	3,291	50,611	2	409	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the working of the Kishangarh Police for the Raj Sambat year 1960.

APPENDIX C.

Return of the Kishangarh Jail for the Samvat year 1980:

No.	Description of Prisoners.	Terms of Imprisonment.												Remaining at the close of the year														
		Remaining at the beginning of the year.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Under 6 months.			Under 1 year.			Above 1 year.											
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.										
1	Criminal	...	...	43	1	44	95	5	100	138	6	144	89	5	94	14	1	15	35	...	35	2	81	4	85	55	2	57
2	Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...
3	Civil	...	...	29	...	29	235	35	270	264	35	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	30	268	26	5	31		
	Total	...	...	72	1	73	335	41	376	407	42	449	89	5	94	14	1	15	35	...	35	2	324	35	359	81	7	88

Comparative Statement of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishangarh

No.	Name of Court.	No. of Cases Instituted.					No. of Cases Disposed of.				
		1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
1	Durbar Office ...	125	130	222	157	142	45	52	169	114	82
2	Appellate Court ...	223	237	367	319	396	207	201	344	287	314
3	Buxi Jaghir's Court ...	107	309	240	876	397	85	255	204	331	333
4	Court of Small Causes.	583	2,460	2,757	2,920	2,978	505	2,183	2,449	2,511	2,657
5	Civil Court ...	870	1,100	929	1,527	1,603	288	888	717	1,304	1,385
6	Court of Hakims (Mofussil) ...	756	2,901	3,228	3,901	4,584	648	2,745	3,061	3,778	4,470
7	Thikanas ...	...	...	741	710	1,806	...	...	678	629	1,204
Total ...		2,114	7,137	8,484	9,910	11,406	1,778	6,324	7,622	8,954	10,445
Average ...		7,810					7,025				

DIX D.

State for the last 5 Raj Official Sambat years, viz., 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 & 1960.

No. of Cases that remained pending.						Amount of Claim.				Percentage of Cases to total No. of Cases.					Duration of entire case, in days.	REMARKS.
1956	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.		1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	
80	78	53	48	60	84,138	3,418	5,542	9,575	3,102	36	40	76	72	57	180	
16	36	28	32	82	86,158	26,354	24,055	24,740	26,580	13	35	94	100	79	43	
22	54	36	45	64	1,738	26,116	18,867	22,670	34,408	40	35	84	88	48	265	
28	277	188	109	321	17,859	1,08,740	1,04,447	97,195	95,584	34	48	90	86	30	28	
82	212	212	223	218	29,956	63,828	66,178	93,752	1,08,814	78	30	97	85	36	55	
108	156	167	123	114	24,061	1,20,895	1,19,236	2,12,889	1,75,361	86	14	94	97	97	65	
...	...	63	81	102	...	...	27,908	40,943	58,221	...	...	31	39	92	154	
336	313	362	956	961	1,87,910	3,63,851	3,61,228	5,01,764	4,97,090	78	79	90	87	82	113	
															83	

Comparative Statement of the working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishangarh

No.	Name of Court.	No. of Cases Instituted.					No. of Cases		
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958
1	Durbar ...	46	18	28	44	39	34	14	22
2	Appellate Court ...	111	51	88	113	116	107	43	85
3	Sudder Faujdari Court ...	555	397	588	491	519	530	383	568
4	Court of Hakims (Mufussil)	752	574	821	673	749	714	553	773
5	Thikanas ...	...	...	254	154	162	...	...	221
Total ...		1,464	1,040	1,779	1,475	1,585	1,385	993	1,669
Average ...		1,469					1,370		

DIX E.

State for the last five Raj Official Sambat years, viz., 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960.

Disposed of.		No. of Cases Pending.					Percentage on total number of Cases.					Duration of each Case, in days.
1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
38	28	12	4	6	6	11	74	78	82	86	72	85
104	92	4	8	3	9	24	97	84	96	92	79	65
466	495	25	14	20	25	24	95	96	97	94	95	49
635	699	38	21	48	38	50	95	96	94	94	93	33
115	128	...	...	33	39	34	...	...	87	74	79	198
1,358	1,442	79	47	110	117	143	90	89	91	88	84	86
							99					
							88					

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Rainfall gauged at the Kishangarh Dispensary during the Raj Sambat year 1980.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Wells and Well-irrigation in the Kishangarh State for the Samvat year 1980.

No.	Name of State.	UNIRRIGATED BED CULTIVATION.				WELLS IN THE BEDS OF TANKS AND THEIR PRODUCE.				WELLS ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS AND NULLAHS AND THEIR PRODUCE.				WORKING WELLS OTHER THAN THOSE ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS AND IN BEDS OF TANKS.				TOTAL NUMBER OF WELLS.		
		Estimated Pro- duce of Unirrigated Land.	In Ordin- ary year.	In Cur- rent year.	Produced on Wells sunk.	New Wells sunk.	In Ordin- ary year.	In Cur- rent year.	Produced on Wells sunk.	New Wells sunk.	In Ordin- ary year.	In Cur- rent year.	Produced on Wells sunk.	New Wells sunk.	In Ordin- ary year.	In Cur- rent year.	Produced on Wells sunk.	New Wells sunk.		
6,117	Actas.																			6,223
13,271	Kishangarh.																			392
6,118	Barmer.																			6,141
6,119	Udaipur.																			6,141
6,120	Jaipur.																			6,141
6,121	Alwar.																			6,141
6,122	Jaigarh.																			6,141
6,123	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,124	Chittorgarh.																			6,141
6,125	Udaipur.																			6,141
6,126	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,127	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,128	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,129	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,130	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,131	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,132	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,133	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,134	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,135	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,136	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,137	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,138	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,139	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,140	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,141	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,142	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,143	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,144	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,145	Uttarwar.																			6,141
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6,220	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,221	Uttarwar.																			6,141
6,222	Uttarwar.																			

Abstract Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure.

No.	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.	Balance in hand at the commencement of the Raj Sambat year...	...	...	...	2,55,884	13	9
II.	Land Revenue	2,55,813	0	0			
III.	Royalty and dividend from the Spinning and Weaving and other mills and presses and other industries, and interest on invested capital	32,707	15	0			
IV.	Customs	1,13,291	14	6			
V.	Judicial	43,284	2	9			
VI.	Miscellaneous	85,383	5	9			
VII.	Recoveries and Extraordinary ...	88,345	4	3			
VIII.	Recovery of Permanent Advances.	7,596	5	9	6,36,422	0	0
GRAND TOTAL...		...	...	...	8,92,306	13	9

DIX H.

ture of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1960.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.	Religious and Charitable	10,356	9	0			
II.	Palace	43,961	11	6			
III.	Court	4,696	11	6			
IV.	Departments and Courts	98,523	14	3			
V.	Public Works	73,428	5	9			
VI.	Establishment	56,231	15	6			
VII.	Army (Sudder)	68,131	6	0			
VIII.	Festivals	1,282	9	6			
IX.	Perganas	47,302	2	3			
X.	Vakils	7,338	14	6			
XI.	Rewards and Gifts	9,988	2	0			
XII.	Guests	5,962	1	3			
XIII.	Travelling and Bhutta	29,774	3	0			
XIV.	Miscellaneous	16,568	10	3			
XV.	Permanent Advances	7,096	4	0			
XVI.	Unforeseen and Extraordinary ...	2,32,098	14	3			
					7,12,742	6	6
Total Expenditure		...	...	...	71,274	6	6
Balance in hand		...	...	...	1,79,564	7	3
GRAND TOTAL...					8,92,306	13	9

Abstract Statement showing the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure

No.	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.	Balance in hand at the commencement of the Raj Sambat year ...	.....	...	...	2,55,884	13	9
II.	Land Revenue	2,85,066	0	0			
III.	Royalty and dividend from the Spinning and Weaving and other mills and presses and other industries, and interest on invested capital	56,200	0	0			
IV.	Customs	1,07,692	0	0			
V.	Judicial	41,734	0	0			
VI.	Miscellaneous	1,33,858	0	0			
VII.	Recoveries and Extraordinary ...	48,100	0	0			
VIII.	Recoveries of Permanent Advances	5,000	0	0	6,77,650	0	0
<hr/>							
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GRAND TOTAL		9,33,534	13	9

N. B.—The opening and closing balances are exclusive

V. J. 1960

DIX. I.

Statement showing the General Expenditure and the Estimated Closing Balance
of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1960.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.	Religious and Charitable	...	17,138	2	9		
II.	Palace	...	41,104	11	6		
III.	Court	...	5,317	15	3		
IV.	Departments and Courts...	...	88,075	9	9		
V.	Public Works	...	50,000	0	0		
VI.	Establishment	...	60,641	14	9		
VII.	Army (Sudder)	...	79,183	3	6		
VIII.	Festivals	...	2,400	0	0		
IX.	Perganas	...	44,598	7	6		
X.	Vakils	...	6,854	10	0		
XI.	Rewards and Gifts	...	10,000	0	0		
XII.	Guests	...	5,000	0	0		
XIII.	Travelling and Bhutta	...	30,000	0	0		
XIV.	Miscellaneous	...	11,000	0	0		
XV.	Permanent Advances	...	5,000	0	0		
XVI.	Unforeseen and Extraordinary	...	1,83,000	0	0	6,39,314	11 0
Total Expenditure		...	...	...	6,39,314	11	0
Estimated Closing Balance		...	...	...	2,94,220	2	9
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	9,33,534	13	9

of invested capital of Rs. 4,26,133.9.0.

Abstract statement showing the Original and Revised Budget Estimates of

No.	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	ORIGINAL BUDGET FOR 1961.			REVISED BUDGET FOR 1961.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.	Balance in hand at the commencement of the Raj Sambat year	178,822	0	0	179,564	0	0
II.	Land Revenue	282,498	0	0	215,502	0	0
III.	Royalty & dividend from the Spinning and Weaving and other mills and presses, and other industries and interest on invested capital...	47,750	0	0	46,750	0	0
IV.	Customs	114,825	0	0	114,825	0	0
V.	Judicial	39,533	0	0	39,533	0	0
VI.	Miscellaneous	115,032	0	0	111,182	0	0
VII.	Recoveries and Extraordinary ...	37,800	0	0	41,800	0	0
VIII.	Recovery of permanent advances	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total Current Income ...		642,438	0	0	574,592	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...		821,260	0	0	754,156	0	0

N.B. The opening and closing balances

DIX J.

Income and Expenditure of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1961.

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ORIGINAL BUDGET FOR 1961.			REVISED BUDGET FOR 1961.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I.	Religious and Charitable ...	16,805	0	0	11,805	0	0	
II.	Palace	92,037	0	0	86,537	0	0	
III.	Court	4,876	0	0	4,396	0	0	
IV.	Departments and Courts... ...	87,766	0	0	86,326	0	0	
V.	Public Works	75,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	
VI.	Establishment	51,428	0	0	46,194	0	0	
VII.	Army (Sudder)	66,363	0	0	62,989	0	0	
VIII.	Festivals	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	
IX.	Perganas	43,030	0	0	42,362	0	0	
X.	Vakils	6,867	0	0	6,867	0	0	
XI.	Rewards and Gifts	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	
XII.	Guests	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	
XIII.	Travelling and Bhutta	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	
XIV.	Miscellaneous	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	
XV.	Permanent Advances	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	
XVI.	Unforeseen and Extraordinary ...	122,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	
		Total Expenditure ...	608,576	0	0	560,880	0	0
		Balance in hand ...	212,684	0	0	193,275	0	0
		GRAND TOTAL ...	821,260	0	0	754,156	0	0

are inclusive of invested capital of Rs. 426,483-9-0.

Mortuary Statement of the Kishan

NAME OF PERGANA.	BIRTHS.										POPULATION.	CAUSE OF										
	Mohammedans.		Hindus.		Christians.		Other classes.		Total.			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Bowel Complaints.		Suicide.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Kishangarh City	133	122	244	275	...	51	825	...	12,663	...	...	5	5	148	101	38	15	1	...	2	4
Do. Tehsil	3	1	33	18	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	1	...	...	1	...
Do. District	1	...	78	79	...	...	158	17,578	...	...	...	...	...	42	38	3	1	...	...	1	...
Rupnagar, town and District	7	6	42	50	...	...	105	15,949	...	...	...	...	...	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arain	Do.	5	3	138	110	2	...	258	16,674	1	...	3	2	146	125	4	2	...	...	...	...
Sarwar	Do.	14	21	130	115	...	...	280	14,159	1	1	1	1	75	67	26	33	1	1	...	...
Bandersindri	Do.	2	25	22	...	...	49	1,406	1	...	...	...	...	21	26	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bursura	Do.	1	3	19	30	...	...	53	1,460	...	...	1	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fatehgarh	Do.	1	...	32	29	...	...	62	5,453	...	...	...	...	43	29	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ralaota	Do.	...	...	42	22	...	...	64	1,154	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Karkeri	Do.	2	2	46	23	...	...	75	2,354	...	...	...	...	38	23	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dhasuk	Do.	2	26	26	...	...	54	1,320	...	...	...	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	167	162	855	801	2	51	2,034	90,970	3	1	10	8	583	467	78	55	2	1	4			

K.

e for the Sambat year 1960.

5

AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.

TH.	ACCIDENTS.												SNAKE-BITE OR KILLED BY WILD BEASTS.															
	Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1	1	1	50	38	245	160	405	56	36	50	28	3	2	2	2	2	8	10	27	17	43	23	24	16	21	9	4	
2	1	1	1	1	11	10	21	5	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	...	3	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	4	...	3	6	5	3	6	10	7	9	1	1	
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	294	30	31	13	12	12	12	5	6	7	16	9	19	13	17	15	12	15	22	19	13	8
5	1	1	42	28	147	135	282	32	24	21	14	3	4	3	5	6	6	7	23	22	22	25	18	7	18	19	6	8
6	1	1	2	1	27	28	55	...	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	5	3	4	7	3	2	5	5	2	5
7	1	1	2	4	17	16	33	5	2	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	11	5	4	6	5	9	6	2	2	3
8	1	1	5	45	35	80	5	8	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	11	5	4	6	5	9	6	2	2	3
9	1	1	2	6	6	8	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	1	89	24	63	5	4	2	5	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	4	1	5	3	7	5	6	2	1	2		
11	1	1	9	9	21	25	46	9	8	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	6	1	2	1	2	3		
12	9	4	4	106	83	798	633	1,431	163	118	118	75	28	16	19	20	53	46	97	79	109	99	88	69	82	76	41	35

